

To: all students taking AP language/composition in 2011/12

From: Mr. Meisel and Mr. Fick

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The following is a study plan for the summer. Please note that the first part is required, while other parts are either highly recommended or merely suggested. We know that some of you will have more time to spend on this preparation and some of you will be busy with travel, jobs, and other plans. We encourage you to do as much as you can.

REQUIRED ASSIGNMENT

You will read the novel *Cold Mountain* by Charles Frazier and complete two assignments with the novel: 1. the dialectical journal on the reverse side of this handout to be turned in the first day of class. 2. the vocabulary list that follows the journal is also due the first day of class. Be sure to follow the dialectical journal format and number each entry. In addition, be prepared for a test on the plot of the novel and an essay about the book.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED

Because much great literature contains allusions to the Bible, Greek mythology, and the works of William Shakespeare, a familiarity with these works is essential to the serious study of literature.

Familiarize yourself with the following;

Bible: Genesis, Exodus Chapters 1-10, Judges, Psalms, Jonah, Job, and the Gospels (Matthew, Mark, Luke and John) are most often alluded to.

Myth: We recommend purchasing (and of course reading!) one of the following;

- Edith Hamilton's *Mythology*
- Thomas Bulfinch's *Mythology*

Shakespeare: Most Shakespeare plays are available on DVD. We recommend any of the following:

- *Taming of the Shrew*, Taylor and Burton
- *Romeo and Juliet*, Zeffirelli
- *Othello*, Lawrence Olivier or Fishburne
- *Julius Caesar*, Gielgud and Mason
- *Hamlet*, Lawrence Olivier or Mel Gibson
- *Merchant of Venice*, Pacino

SUGGESTED

Keep a journal of the books you read. Try to include a classic every so often, but respond to all the books you read in writing. This can be part of a daily journal or diary, or simply a one-paragraph reaction after you finish each book.

Cold Mountain summer reading vocabulary
AP language/composition

As you read the novel *Cold Mountain* this summer, find the following vocabulary words in each chapter. Then write each word definition, part of speech, and the sentence it is in on a separate piece of paper. This portion of your summer reading assignment is worth 58 points.

the shadow of a crow

1. unfledged
2. Marse
3. keen
4. daguerreotype
5. rill

the ground beneath her hands

6. clabber
7. gabble
8. moil
9. cess
10. cabriolet
11. debutante

the color of despair

12. bantling
13. cudgel
14. maze (verb)

verbs, all of them tiring

15. script
16. noggin
17. sprite

like any other thing, a gift

18. swale
19. ford

ashes of roses

20. harrow
21. locution

excile and brute wandering

22. mendicant
23. ell

source and root

24. mackle
25. outlier
26. accoutered
- 27 fodder

to live like a gamecock

28. harlotry
29. prothalamion
30. pate
31. augury

in place of the truth

32. blithe

the doing of it

33. wraith
34. crone
35. mergansers
36. blithen
37. weal

freewill savages

38. withy
39. knell

bride bed full of blood

40. visage
- 41 puncheon
42. stricture
43. demijohn

a satisfied mind

44. arbiter
- 45, poteen

a view to a bear

46. cairn
47. vale
48. fictive

black bark in winter

49. gudgeon
50. wattle and daub
51. anchoritic

footsteps in the snow

52. depredations

fat side of trouble

53. despot
54. gaudy

spirit of crows, dancing

55. capering
56. whicker
57. avouch

epilogue

58. mottle

Summer Reading Literary Terms journal
AP Language/Composition
Due date: first day of school

Review or familiarize yourself with the following terms. While you are reading *Cold Mountain*, create a dialectical journal in which you find at least 25 direct quotations from the novel that are examples of at least 20 different terms found on this list. However, any specific literary term or concept that you have studied in prior classes can be used as well. Explain your selections fully. See example dialectical journal entry below. If the format is not followed, assignment points will be deducted.

- 1. Alliteration** – repetition of consonant or vowel sounds at the beginning of words.
“sweet smell of success”
- 2. Allusion** – reference to a person, event, place, or work of art.
“I am stuck in a Catch 22.”
- 3. Imagery** – sensual language, language that involves the senses.
- 4. Metaphor** – language that compares seemingly unrelated things.
“All the world’s a stage.” “He is a pig.”
- 5. Personification** – giving inanimate objects living characteristics.
“The sea roared.” “A smiling moon shines.”
- 6. Simile** – the comparison of two unlike things using comparative language such as “like” or “as.”
“He eats like a pig.”
- 7. Symbolism** – using an object or action that means something more than its literal meaning.
A “rose” to symbolize love.
- 8. Theme** – the main idea or general insight about life.
The theme of good vs evil in Star Wars.
- 9. Dramatic Irony** – when the readers of a story know something that the characters do not.
In *Romeo and Juliet*, the audience knows that Juliet is not really dead when Romeo drinks the poison, but he does not.
- 10. Situational Irony** – an outcome that turns out very different than what is expected.
- 11. Verbal Irony** – when you say the opposite of what you mean.
- 12. Pun** – a play on words. When words mean two or more things at once.
“An elevator makes ghosts happy because it lifts their spirits”

13. Connotation – the emotional associations of a word.

The difference between “conceited” vs. “self-confident.” Or “Skinny” vs. “Slender” They both have similar denotations (definitions) but one is negative and one is positive.

14. Hyperbole – exaggeration for effect.

“These books weigh a ton,” “I’m so hungry I could eat a horse.”

15. Paradox – a true statement that seems to contradict itself.

“In seeking happiness, one does not find happiness.”

16. Syntax (sentences structure)—give an example of sentence construction. Are the sentences often long with multiple clauses, or are they more often short, single clause sentences?

17. Oxymoron – [figure of speech](#) that combines two normally [contradictory](#) terms.

“deafening silence” “little big man”

18. Tone – the attitude of the writing or speaker.

19. Point of View – the perspective of the character. How does the character see things?

20. Foreshadowing – subtle hints about what is to come.

In *Romeo and Juliet*, both characters say early on that they would rather die than stay apart.

21. Synecdoche – substitution of a part for whole or a whole for a part.

“His parents bought him some new wheels.” “He has seven mouths to feed.”

22. Metonymy—when the name of one thing is substituted for another for which it shares attributes. Whitehouse for U.S. Wall Street for the business community.

23. Antithesis – the contrast of ideas, images or words.

“It is a life or death situation.” “One small step for man, one giant leap for mankind.”

24. Understatement-- a form of speech in which a lesser expression is used than what would be expected.

When the Titanic is sinking, and the captain says we have had a small problem with an iceberg.

25. Cliché—an overused word or phrase. Awesome. Light as a feather.

26. Colloquial—common speech or diction.

27. Epithet—a nickname that reflects an attribute of person or thing. “Odysseus, raider of cities.”

“Green-eyed Athena.”

28. Motif—repeated idea or symbol in a work of art. The repetition of fire and water in the movie *Romeo + Juliet*.

29. Onomatopoeia—A word that sounds like it means. Buzz. Slap. Sizzle.

30. Euphemism—a substitution of a vague or indirect expression for one thought to be offensive. Restroom for toilet.

Example journal:

Be sure to give enough of the quote so the intent is obvious and explain the quote fully.

Journal must be typed and in the format below. Be sure to number each entry and include page number of the quote. Journals not following this format will not be accepted.

1. Onomatopoeia (page 76)

“The moan of doves in immemorial elms,
and murmuring of innumerable bees.”

He creates onomatopoeia using the words moan and murmuring describing the doves and bees. The pattern of sounds echoes the sense of the words creating effective imagery.

Each entry is worth two points, so each novel’s journal is worth 50 points total.